

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatste wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

[NO. 200.]

Advertisement.

A. VINCENT,
Sec. van de W. eesk.
BATAVIA,
den 15 Dec. 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen:

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Woensdag, den 27ste Dec. 1815.

VOOR het Gouvernements Pakhuis in de Voormalig-kasteel, van diverse Negotie goederen, &c.

Op Donderdag, den 28ste Dec. 1815.

VOOR 't Sterfhuys van wylen L. F. J. Villeneuve, staande op Weltevreden, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en verscheidene andere goederen meer.

Op Zaterdag, den 30ste Dec. 1815.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor van de volgende vaste goederen, als:
Voor reekening des boedels van wylen Njonja Roekia.

1ste.—Zeeker Erf bebouwd met vier oude Pedakken, van steen en bamboesen met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deee Stads-poort Utrecht, in het Westerveld het 8ste deel van het blok I, sub No. 127, 128, 129 en 130, belend ten noorden over een gemeene weg van een roede breedte, met een gemeene sloot, ten zuiden met Baeda, ten oosten met Bapa Balie, en ten westen met deese boedel.

2de.—Zeeker Erf bebouwd met twee Pedakken van bamboesen op houte stylen met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen wat buiten deee Stads-poort Utrecht, in het Westerveld het 8ste deel van het blok I, sub No. 123 en 124, belend ten noorden over een gemeene sloot, ten zuiden en oosten met Roekia en ten westen met The Hanko.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen Chresanta Hanibals.

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deee Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 17de deel van het blok I, sub No. 63, belend ten westen met de Heere weg langs de Verburgsgragt, ten oosten en noorden met P. F. Nicolaas, en ten zuiden met Ton Tjoeygoan. De breedte en diepte van de voornoemde Pedakken, komende dagelijks ten Vendu-kantoor bezigtigen.

En nu allopen derzelve zullende voor reekening van diverse Perzonen opgeveid worden, van zodanige Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en verscheidene andere goederen meer.

Advertisement.

ON THE 4th OF JANUARY NEXT,

WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE VALUABLE
PROPERTY,
BELONGING TO
HUGH HOPE, ESQ.
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

About to proceed to Europe on account of his health.

Consisting of

ELEGANT Services of Plate, (chiefly Europe)—Europe and Bengal-made Furniture—Lustres—Lamps—Wall Shades—Queen's Ware—Wines—Horses and Carriages, &c. &c.

Also,

The HOUSE and extensive PREMISES, belonging to HUGH HOPE, Esq. situated next to the Government-house at Ryswick, will be sold at the same time, if not previously disposed of by private Sale.

Conditions of Sale the same as those of Government.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

To be Sold,

THAT convenient, newly-built, airy HOUSE, lately occupied by Major BUTLER, with Furniture, Grounds, suitable Stabling and other Offices, in a pleasant healthy situation, on the high road leading to Buitenzorg, near to Tanjong-oost, within an hours drive of Batavia, commanding a delightful view of the adjacent beautiful country.

For particulars apply to Mr. Crawford, Newport-street, Batavia.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late J. HODGSON, Esq. Medical Store-keeper, and such as are indebted to the same, are desired to transmit their accounts and settle their balances to the Executors of the Estate on or before the 1st of January 1816.

W. COLEBROOKE,
D. Q. M. G. } Executors.
J. BUTLER, Capt. 59th Regt. }
Weltevreden, 1st Dec. 1815.

Mr. GERTSEN.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

NEWPORT-STREET,

BATAVIA.

BEQS LEAVE TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, THE FOLLOWING

MEDICINES,

Just arrived from EUROPE and BENGAL.

FINE Cardamon Seeds—Cheltenham Salts—Lavender Drops—Castor Oil—Best Gum Arabic—James's Powder—Red Peruvian Bark, in powder—Yellow Ditto—Magnesia, in bottles—Oil of Peppermint—Borax—Dragon's Blood—Venice Terpentine—Soccotine Aloes—Turkey Rhubarb—Tincture of Bark—Quassia—Gentian Root—and Jalap Powder.

FOR SALE

At Messrs. SKELTON and CO's
Warehouses.

Iron, in square and flat bars,
A patent 15-inch Cable,
A Stream Cable,
20 dozen of fine French Claret,
4 pipes of fine old London particular Madeira Wine.

The above Goods have been lately landed from the Melantho.

Advertisement.

THE European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, having in recognition of certain Powers executed by John Robertson, sole Executor named in the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Wattleworth deceased, and by his representatives vested the administration of the Estate of the said deceased, in the undersigned, under date the 5th December 1815—All persons having claims on the said Estate, or being indebted thereto, are required to present such claims, and pay their respective debts to the undersigned, on or before the 8th February 1816.

JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.

BATAVIA, 8th December, 1815.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 15th January, 1816, will be Sold by Public Auction at Samarang, the House and Gardens, belonging to the Estate of the late Chinese Tjioa Tjieplo of that place.

Word bekend gemaakt,

DAT op den 15de January 1815, wird op Samarang door de Executoren, in de boedel van wylen Chinese Tjioa Tjieplo, Publiek Vendutie gehouden, over de Huise en Thuine, gemelde boedel toebehoorend.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late L. F. J. Villeneuve, and such as are indebted to the same are requested to transmit their accounts, and settle their balances as soon as possible with the undersigned.

E. GEWISS,
Wed. VILLENEUVE.

Advertentie.

ALL die iets te vorderen hebben van, of verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van gemelde overledenen, gelieven daar van ten spoedigsten opgave en betaling te doen.

E. GEWISS,
Wed. VILLENEUVE.

Advertentie.

DE geene die iets verschuldigd zyn aan, of iets te pretendeeren hebben van den Boedel van wylen Mevrouw Adriana Wilhelmina Dohmen, Weduwe van wylen den Heer Johannes Jongkind, gelieve voor ultimo January 1816, daat van opgave te doen aan

H. F. J. SALINGRE.

Advertentie.

DEN Eygenaaren der Landereyen, gelegen in de tegenswoordige Residentie Buitenzorg, worden mitsdeez bekend gemaakt, om voortaan alle hunne brieven verzoeken, christen, of andere officiële Papiere, aan den Resident direct te adresseeren.

F. E. HARDY,
Rest. van Buitenzorg.

BUITENZORG,
den 13de Dec. 1815.

EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET,

THE JAVA

ANNUAL DIRECTORY

AND

ALMANAC,

For 1816.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with

A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—List of Shipping—Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers....Java Rupees 8
—to Non-Subscribers.....12

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found more correct and complete and consequently more worthy the patronage of the Public than any that have been heretofore published.

Advertisement.

WANTED for the use of H. M. 78th Regt. the sum of £ 200, for Bills on the Agents, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London.—Tenders to be made to Captain MACQUEEN, on or before the 10th January, 1816—By order of Lieutenant Colonel FORBES.

R. MACQUEEN, Captain,
Acting Pay-Mr. 78th Regt.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and GROUND, situated at Campong Macassar, belonging to Mr. R. T. SMITH,—it consists of a Hall and four Rooms, Stabling for 20 Horses, with the requisite Out-houses—for particulars apply to Messrs RUTTER and Co.

Uit de hand te koop.

EEN Compleete Huis en Lyf-jonge, circa 17 Jaar oud, dezelve kan ook zeer goed reyden.

Item, een bekwaame kok, omtrent 24 Jaar oud, beide te bevragen by den Heer Voesterson in de Nieuw Poort-straat.

A. D. F. PARUD.

BATAVIA, den 30 Nov. 1815.

Advertentie.

Jo JURGEN, presenteerd uit de hand te koop zyn Woonhuis staande op de Groote Roeca Malacca No: 35. NB: is te bekomen, witte Tagalsche Ryst, tegens 30 Spaansche Matten Zilver Geld, de Coyang.

Advertentie.

WORD uit de hand te koop, gepresenteerd eenige Lyf-eygenen zo mede een Huys met de daar aan annex leggende Erf van

A. A. HUYSEN.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gemelden Raad Albertus Gerrit van Rooch, in zyne qualiteit als Curator over Boedels van insolvent overledene alhier, als zodanig administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen Simon Salomon, Michiel Joseph Carpetnette, Said Allowi Bin Sjech al Juffri, en Maleyer Intje Dijk Dulla, heeft verleend citatie by edicte advalvas curiae ter indaging van alle en een iegelyk, die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie te hebben op voors. Boedels.

Zoo is het dat ik A. J. Hertveld, Deurwaarder en gezworenen Exploiteur van opgemelden Raade, by deezee voor de eerste maal dagvaarde, alle en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie op de voorschreeven insolvente Boedels van Simon Salomon, Michiel Joseph Carpetnette, Said Allowi Bin Sjech al Juffrie, en Maleyer Intje Dijk Dulla, te hebben om op Woensdag den 13de December aanstaande, te compareeren dan wel gemagtigdens te zenden, ter ordinaire rolle van meermelden Raade, ten einde hunne pretentie bekend te maken, die te institueeren en fundeeren sub Poene dat aan de geenen die hier aan in gebreken blyven, zal worden gecomponeerd een eeuwig silentium.

A. J. HERTVELD,
Exploiteur.

SOURABAYA,
den 16de Nov. 1815.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SIR,

So long as the Champions who have recently stepped forward in the question of Slavery in Java kept within the bounds of moderation, we, who occupy ourselves only with quietly observing what goes forward, might expect to obtain information, and might hope that the slow but sure progress of reason would lead the community to adopt what is best on either side. But the violence of your Correspondent who signs himself a Colonist calls forth some remark, even from those who profess not to have been originally desirous of taking a share in this discussion, because it is possible his letter of the 10th instant, may, by some of your Readers, be considered as a serious reply to the observations of Anglicus.

It would be a loss of time to criticize the merits of this letter—for if it be seriously intended it is unworthy of notice; and if otherwise, comment is unnecessary. I will remark one passage only—the Colonist complains of the illiberality of Anglicus; yet in the same breath he describes genuine Anglicisms to be "statements without proof, tending to commend all that is English at the expence of all that is Foreign"—and concludes with the observation "as soon as the merits of what we undertake shall be all our own, no one will be more zealous in promoting the Societies hostile to the Slave Trade than your obedient servant." Here the cloven foot peeps out—if your Correspondent were serious would he venture on expressions so completely illiberal and selfish as these?—He is a false friend to the cause; and verifies the old adage:

An open foe may prove a curse
But a pretended friend is worse—

But let us leave to Anglicus to settle the knotty point whether he or the Colonist be mistaken, or, (to adopt the more elegant language of the latter) tell a falsehood. A more important consideration is whether the Laws and Regulations of this Colony secure the Slave from the privations and hardships which have rendered Slavery detestable in the eyes of every civilized Nation in Europe; and on this point I would gladly invite information, and propose the subject to some of the Dutch Gentlemen whose knowledge of the Customs as well as Laws of the Society in this respect more peculiarly qualify them to inform us.

I will readily admit that in the Town of Batavia the Slaves are, generally speaking, of that class who may be termed Domestic Slaves, and that the very circumstance of their being domesticated not only places them in a far different situation from the Slaves who work in the Plantations in the West-India Islands, but also renders the life of some of them considerably more easy and comfortable than it would be in the uncivilized country from which they are brought, but although thus much may be admitted with regard to the Domestic Slaves of the European Colonists, it cannot be extended to the Slaves who are the property of Chinese or others—who are made to labour in the Sugar and Arrack Manufactures; and, in some instances, in the Private Estates. These form a numerous class, to whom no greater protection is extended than to the others—and with them there is no present ease to reconcile them to the miseries of Slavery. An argument has been often used that when Domestic Slaves are emancipated, they prefer remaining with their Master on the same terms on which they lived as Slaves, and have no idea of en-

joying their freedom. But this is easily accounted for, in considering the state of ignorance in which they are brought up and retained, and it only points out the necessity of making public provision for this class of people, and of establishing the means of improving their habits of industry and at the same time their civilization and comfort, by giving them the fruits of that industry.

This part of the subject, however, it would at present be premature to discuss—our present question is what limits the law has placed against the harsh treatment of Slaves, what right they possess to obtain freedom by the profits of their own labour, and in how far their masters have legal authority to punish or ill treat them; for it is not sufficient to say they are well treated—they have the personal rights of man, and unless the Laws of this Colony protect them, and punish the master who misuses his authority, those laws are defective, and Slavery in Java is justly liable to the same imputation of cruelty, inhumanity, and infamy, which the voice of Europe unites to attach to the traffic.

Now we know that a Slave has been (and consequently may be) sent to jail and remain there a year and a half without trial, because, being a Slave, his master might retain him there while he chose to pay the expense of feeding him—we know also that the punishment of arbitrary whipping with rattans is inflicted by the masters of Slaves without previous reference to the Officers of Police established by Government to take cognizance of offences. We have seen instances where Slaves have been sent to be punished on suspicion, and in order to extort confession of a supposed theft—and we are told that instances used to occur where Slaves were, at the request of their owners, put among the public criminals to work in irons—for all this we have heard a reason assigned that the master of a Slave would not deprive himself of the man's services without good cause, and it may therefore be presumed that the Slave deserves the punishment he meets with—But, will your Correspondent the Colonist inform us if this be according to Colonial Law? If it be, it is a disgrace to humanity, and loudly calls for the interference of those authorities who have the power, whether they be Dutch or English, to abolish such a system, and to give to our fellow creature, whether Free-man or Slave, the right to be tried by the public authorities, before he is punished.

And why should we doubt that both English and Dutch would unite in the cause? The latter surely ought to be roused by the spirit of their ancestors to do their utmost in preventing the horrors of Slavery—for Holland derived its origin as a Nation from the devotion of its Inhabitants to the cause of Freedom, the Republic has prospered most while Freedom was the watchword of its Governors, and even now a limited Monarchy, the form of Government under which the practical effects of Freedom have been more sensibly felt than under any other, is held out as the surest mode of relief from those sufferings which, during the last twenty years, had destroyed its independence and even its name as a Nation.

It is not then reasonable to expect that the Dutch Colonists, sharing in those liberal and humane ideas, which will, undoubtedly be found to prevail in the Mother country, will cordially unite to annul the Regulations and customs under which, during a less enlightened state of Society, Slavery has been allowed to continue in this Island? May we not calculate even that they will come forward on such an occasion? A sacrifice of present property would perhaps be too much to expect; but, leaving that property as it is, where can be the objection to unite in enforcing by rigid Law and by public example an abolition of further purchase of Slaves, and introducing a plan by which the rising generation and others hereafter born in Slavery may be educated, and placed in the way of obtaining the means to purchase their freedom and that of their offspring? Might it not be established that all children born of Slaves shall from the new year be free?—I must postpone, however, the reflections to which this part of the subject gives rise—in order not to trespass too much on the limits of your Paper.

I will only add my conviction that in the improved and improving state of knowledge in Europe, slavery will no where be permitted to exist; not even in Java. The ignorance of extent which would seem to have existed in England when the late convention was concluded between the two nations can alone account for its having been passed over on that occasion; and I apprehend any measures now adopted to suppress the further traffic in Slaves, and lessen the number of that class in Java is only in advance of more decisive Regulations so positively enjoined from Europe that they cannot be evaded.—Whether this may happen under a British or a Dutch Government is of very little importance; it is sufficient that it does happen; and at any rate I care not if I am charged with nationality when I declare that the exertions which Great Britain has made and is making to ameliorate the condition of a numerous class of our fellow creatures, and rescue them from a state of slavery give me a pride in possessing the privilege to call myself

A BRITON.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SIR,

It is improbable that Anglicus will notice the letter of a 'Colonist' which appeared in your last Gazette, or suffer his attention to be diverted, by such a production, from the great and interesting objects which engage it, but as on the other hand it would be uncharitable to leave your Correspondent under the influence of his errors, I will endeavour to meet him on the several points he has chosen for discussion, and with all the gravity which the nature of the subject admits of. He is evidently one of those perturbed spirits, who exhaust themselves with the vehemence of their own rage, and he does right when he denies the claim of Anglicus to a 'cool refutation'—poor man, his indignation has carried him far beyond the practice of sufficient equanimity!

The 'Colonist' is pleased to premise that the definition of a 'genuine Anglicism'—is 'a statement without proof, tending to commend all that is English at the expense of all that is Foreign.' Without stopping to analyze so genuine a specimen of his own liberality, I will simply ask, with reference to the case before us, if it was 'to commend all that is English' that Anglicus denounced the misconduct of his countrymen in the West-Indies or their degeneracy in Carolina—that he reprobated the crimes of Hodge and Huggins and the enormities committed in our Slave vessels? No, while expatiating on these topics 'he roused' in the Colonist, 'every generous sentiment,' but when the application came home to himself such glowing emotions were quite absorbed in the bitterness of his 'hatred and animosity.'

The rage of the 'Colonist' seems particularly directed against a remark on the costume of Slavery in Java; but to establish his own assertion, viz. that the dress worn by Slaves 'is in no way indicative of their condition,' I think he ought to have proved that Slaves can assume the garb of freedom rather than that freemen retain the habit of Slaves. The remark of Anglicus simply was, that 'Slaves are compelled to wear a peculiar garb,' and the fact admitted—for it is not denied—your Readers may determine how far it is 'indicative of their condition.' The allusion to the customs of British India is unfortunate, for it is well known that Batavian Slaves, Male or Female, would have incurred the whole vengeance of the *Sumptuary Laws* by appearing in shoes—but before the 'Colonist' attempts to describe the customs of other countries he should either read or travel; a short excursion to Bengal might gain him the acquaintance of some *Circar*, who according to the usage of his country, will 'leave his shoes at the door,'* then make the most of your Correspondent, and perfectly satisfy him of the protection of British Laws, should he be moved to betray his indignant feelings too strongly.

With respect to the treatment of sick Slaves, Anglicus has allowed that there are 'benevolent individuals amongst the Colonists,' and he doubtless would have felt pleasure in recording instances of their humanity; but the conduct of a few persons is not decisive of the habits of a large community, and to the fact referred to, he might have added, that in case of severe illness it is not uncommon to send the sufferers to the habitation of the 'Dookoon,' a practice arguing either indifference to the comfort of their Slaves, or an unbounded reliance on the humanity of those Matrons. I am really not disposed to question the skill of such industrious *Old Women*, or to weaken the confidence of your Correspondent in the efficacy of their 'simples,' and I leave him to settle this point with 'Benevolence,' or any other of our Practitioners, who may feel competent to maintain his 'Calomel and Brandy' against the 'Colonists' 'simples and Geneva.'

But why does your correspondent avoid the most material charges? Anglicus in the same passage hints that Slaves have been flogged to death, and 'are liable to be imprisoned for months at the pleasure of a Tyrannical Master,' he also alludes to indecency and inhumanity in the conduct of public sales. Is the Colonist prepared to contradict these assertions? Will he deny that wretches have been allowed to languish in the unwholesome cells of Batavia, while a master would consent to pay for them—that they have been condemned to chains and hard labour, nay banished to the mines of Banca without a trial—that *Cargoes* of young Females have been exposed and sold at enhanced prices in the public Markets—and will he further deny that the most depraved and dissolute class of this community, the Chinese, unrestrained by special Laws have been permitted to trade largely in slaves, to become the Chief Agents and Conductors of the traffic, practicing the most abominable cruelties and atrocities? Charges of this stamp, which the indulgent moderation of Anglicus touched lightly on, your Correspondent seems to endure with the fortitude of mine ancient Pistol when devouring the leak of Fluellen, yet on trivial occasions Pistol could cry, 'puff in thy teeth most recreant monster vile.'

Your Correspondent affects to sneer at the spectacle of an English 'Press Gang'—

* An Eastern Custom since the days of Moses.

It is in truth, a sad innovation, which the exigencies of war have occasioned; but the Colonist might have remembered that through the primary exertions of these press-gangs he is now enabled to boast his 'national animosities.' Anglicus is not the apologist of his country's errors, but while he will confess with a sigh the inroads of corruption in her dearest institutions, he may yet assert that the spirit of England has been superior to her misfortunes, and that her most mistaken policy has been marked by acts of greatness and generosity sometimes unworthily applied; he may yet assert, that the spirit of a 'popular' British Government is to court the judgement of the wise and foster the benevolence of the good, and let the Colonist explain where else this is applicable.

In conclusion Sir, I will simply allude to the apology of your Correspondent for the backwardness of his friends in supporting the Benevolent Institution; the respectable names which are enrolled, afford perhaps the best commentary, and I am satisfied that the humane part of this community, are superior to such unjust insinuations.—His notion of exclusive 'merit' is characteristic and in his old spirit of commercial monopoly, he seems already prepared to extirpate the plant wherever it may thrive spontaneously. But let us examine this plea a little more closely—the paper which 'roused every generous sentiment' was published on the 25th of November, and the proposals for the 'Benevolent Institution' a week after, but altho' a fortnight elapsed ere the second Letter of Anglicus awakened his 'animosity,' those generous emotions had produced no effect—I will fatigue you Sir no longer.—The Dutch Gentlemen who have honored the Institution with their names possess feelings that disdain not to associate with men, of whatever nation, who are actuated by good principles and employed on laudable objects, and I doubt not that as well as Anglicus they will cheerfully leave your Correspondent in the exclusive enjoyment of all the merit he possesses, and which is fully commensurate with his politeness.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILO-ANGLICUS.

BATAVIA, Dec. 18, 1815.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Dec. 17—American ship Jacob Jones, H. Oxnard, from Boston 27th Aug.

Ditto—ship Catharine Griffith, R. King, from England 27th Aug.

Ditto—Arab brig Isoop, Said Alwee, from Malacca 1st Dec.

Dec. 19—American ship Dorothea, T. P. Hawthorn, from Indramayo 14th Dec.—cargo, coffee.

Dec. 20—Arab ship Pataholcar, Seh Mahomed Koete, from Malacca 8th Dec.

Ditto—ship Tottenham, G. Addis, from Indramayo 20th Dec.—cargo, coffee—passenger, J. Watt, Esq.

DEPARTURES.] Dec. 17—ship Melantho, J. Herd, for Indramayo.

Dec. 18—brig Jacoba Margaret, P. Pieters, for Cheribon.

Same day—schooner Hemler, J. J. Hemler, for Cheribon.

Dec. 22—ship Theban, A. Robertson, for Amboyna.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

October 22, ship *Elizabeth*, Thomas Forest, from Hull 11th May, Madeira 16th June. Passengers: Messrs. Burton and Trichet.

Ship *Barton*, Thomas Wellbank, from Hull 5th May the Downs 22d ditto. Passenger: Mr. H. Jessop.

Ship *Phoenix*, J. Bean, from Ben- coolen 15th September. Passengers: Misses Esther Mitchell and Caroline Kerr.

Ship *Lady Elliott*, W. Hitchens, from Rangoon 14th September, and Chittagong 16th October.

Arab ship *Futty Mobaruck*, Nacoda, from Rangoon 24th September.

DEPARTURES.

October 20, American ship *Favorite*, Josiah Orne, for Boston.

22, ship *Pembroke*, G. Ross, for Bombay. 24, ship *Liverpool*, J. Green, for Liverpool.

EXPECTED DEPARTURES.

Ship *Maister*, Wiseman, for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

Ship *Lady Sophia*, Wm. Snoball, for the Isle of France.

Brig *Covelong*, Barretto, for Rangoon.

Brig *Aliee*, Bresley, for ditto.

Portuguese brig *Novo Destino*, P. J. Branco, for the Brazils.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

September 21, ship *Lord Castlereagh*, Jaing, from England.—Passengers: Rever-

end Mr. Carr and Lady, Mr. Evans, Free Merchant, Mr. De Vitre, Free Merchant, Mr. Baillie, Surgeon, going to Lucknow, Mr. Marshall, Cadet, and Captain Basden.

23, Portuguese ship *St. Joze Americano*, Jao Gomes Duarte, from Rio de Janeiro.

Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Grent, from Calcutta.

25, H. C.'s cruiser *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, from Surat.

DEPARTURE.

25, Ship *Sultana*, John Kempt, for the Coast of Sumatra.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1815.

BATAVIA, 21st Dec. 1815.

In pursuance of the Notification under date the 31st July 1812, issuing Treasury Notes, wherein it is declared that the said Notes will be discharged according to priority of number and date, Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury Notes issued by this Government from No. 1 to No. 280, inclusive, will be discharged at the General Treasury, Batavia, on or after the 15th Proximo, from which date the interest thereon will cease.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

On the 15th inst. the American schooner *Traveller* passed through the Straits of Sunda, from China.

She brings intelligence that the first fleet of China ships, homeward bound, consisting of the *Princess Amelia*, *Hope*, *Almwick Castle*, *Warley*, *Cuffnells*, and *Royal George*, were to sail from Macao on the 5th inst.

H. M. ship *Acorn* was about to sail from China with convoy to Bombay.

H. M. ship *Alpheus*, also to sail for Manila. We regret to learn the death of Mr. Pattle, at Macao, on the 26th November.

It was with feelings of lively gratification we witnessed the performances at the Military Bachelors' Theatre, on Tuesday evening last. The farces of "*Who's the Dupe*" and "*Raising the Wind*," which had been selected for the occasion, fully evinced the judgement of the Managers, and their thorough knowledge of the peculiar *forts* of the several performers.

In the former of these pieces the character of old Doyley was ably supported by a Veteran on the Weltevreden Boards—he maintained the true spirit of the author throughout. Isabella was as usual interesting, and the part of Charlotte was undertaken by a young gentleman, who evinced much promise of future excellence.

"*Raising the Wind*" displayed a perfect constellation of talent and appropriate acting—it needed not the chorus of the Greeks (as Mr. Gradus would have said) to give it decided *eclat*. The peculiar merits of Jeremy Diddler and Sam have on a former occasion been appreciated, but the former was really so much at home in every scene, that it was impossible to feel the least anxiety for his ultimate success. The entré of Miss Durable, however, engrossed the attention of the audience in a peculiar manner, who marked their sense of her truly characteristic appearance by bursts of unfeigned laughter—her deportment throughout was excellent, and when she spoke or moved, she seemed to possess a secret charm by which she commanded general applause. It may be sufficient for us to add that her voice and action were happily adapted, and her costume most *à propos*.

We cannot omit to notice the brilliant accession to the Orchestra; which had been obtained through the kind exertions of its able leaders; the music was really a treat which contributed highly to the pleasures of the evening.

We understand that several amateurs have offered their services to the Theatre, and from the success of this *coup d'essai*, we are led to hope that so rational a species of entertainment may be often repeated.

We regret to announce a most melancholy and fatal accident, which occurred on the 7th of this month at Sourabaya. A party of Gentlemen were at dinner in the house of Mr. Brown, the Master Attendant, when a violent Tornado passed through the town—a flash of lightning struck the house in which the party was assembled, by which *Lieut. Roxburgh* was most un-

fortunately killed, and four other gentlemen, *Capt. Dudley, Mr. Brown, Lieutenants Pemberton and Sibbald*, severely injured. We are happy, however, to add that the two former have quite recovered, and that no apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the others.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1815.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Charles Hyde Marley to be Lieutenant, from the 10th October 1815, vice Grant, deceased.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain-Lieutenant William Henry Robin Bettesworth to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant Joseph Garner to be Captain-Lieutenant.

Ensign Charles Davis to be Lieutenant.

Dates of rank are assigned to the under-mentioned Ensigns of Infantry, as follows:—

Francis John Bellew, .. 20th Aug. 1815.

Lawrence Nelson Hull, .. 21st do. do.

Thomas Polwhele, 22d do. do.

Henry Stuart Brooke, .. 23d do. do.

Lieutenant Emanuel Elkin of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Hawkins of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, in charge of the Mysore Princes, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, will be permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, on his furnishing the necessary Pay Certificate.

Captain E. F. Waters of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant Charles Rogers of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry and Adjutant of the Ramghur Battalion, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten Months.

Lieutenant James Steward of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry and Adjutant to the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, and Lieutenant T. M. Black of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted, the former to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, and the latter to sea, for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account for six Months. Lieutenant Stewart's leave of absence is to commence from the 1st proximo.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders, under date the 23d ultimo, to Lieutenant H. L. White of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, is cancelled, at the request of that Officer.

Mr. Henry Nelson, Conductor of Ordnance, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment, and permitted to reside at Dinapore.

C. W. CARDINER,

Sec. to Gov.

Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William; October 31, 1815.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, promotions, and alteration of Rank.

Captain W. R. Gilbert of the 1st Battalion on 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to command the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Lieutenant Colonel Lumsden, resigned. Captain Gilbert's appointment to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Robert Delamain, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, deceased with rank from the 12th July, 1815, vice Engleheart, promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant How Daniel } In succession to
Showers to be Captain } Graydon deceased.
Lieutenant. } ed, date of Rank
Ensign Thomas Barlow } to be adjusted
Malden to be Lieutenant. } hereafter.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall to rank from the 12th June, 1815, vice Jackson, deceased.
Lieutenant Colonel I. N. Smith, command-

ing the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Thomas Hepworth of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of their health.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

COURTS MARTIAL.

PORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 28, 1815.

The following Order issued to His Majesty's troops under date the 15th instant, are published for the information of the army.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Bangalore, on Tuesday the 15th day of August 1815, by order of His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, bart, commander in chief of the forces on the Coast of Coromandel. President,—Colonel Thomas Marriott. Deputy Judge Advocate.—Lieutenant Colonel Welsh.

CHARGE.—Lieutenant James Kingston, of His Majesty's 84th regiment, placed in arrest by me on the following charge—viz.

For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in having on the evening of 5th July 1815, at the Regimental Mess, struck lieutenant G. C. Smith, of the same corps, his senior officer, a violent blow on the head.—Such behaviour on the part of the said lieutenant James Kingston being highly subversive of good order and Military discipline and in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

Lieut. Col. 84th Regt.

Bangalore Cantonment, 21st July, 1815.

By Order,

(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,

Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

SENTENCE.—The Court finds the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the evening of the 5th July 1815, at the regimental mess, struck lieutenant G. C. Smith, of the same corps, his senior officer, a violent blow on the head, but it acquits him of the remainder of the charge, viz.—Scandalous and infamous conduct.

Having found him guilty in the above instance, it doth Sentence him the said Lieutenant James Kingston to be discharged from his Majesty's service.

(Signed) THOMAS MARRIOTT,

Col. 12th Light Inf. and Presdt.

(Signed) J. WELSH,

Lieut. Col. and Dep. Judge Advt.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) MOIRA,

The Commander in Chief in India having been pleased to approve and confirm the Sentence of the Court, lieutenant James Kingston is to be struck off the strength of His Majesty's 84th regiment from the date of this communication being made known to him, which the commanding officer will specially report to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, and to the Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency is pleased to direct, that the foregoing order be read at the head of each of His Majesty's regiments in India, and entered in the regimental order book.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON.

Col. and Adj. Gen.

Extracts from the Confirmed Proceedings of a General Court Martial, assembled in Camp at Sougoor on the 17th April 1813, are published to the army.

CHARGE.—I charge lieutenant Warlock, His Majesty's 69th regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman on the night of the 8th March 1815, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, at the house occupied by me at Bellary.

1st. By falsely stating that I had committed Roguery "and that he would upset me in my own house," or words to that effect whilst my guest.

2d. By using threatening and abusive language, and by acting tyrannically and oppressively in placing me in arrest without any ground for so doing.

3d. By refusing to quit my house, after he had placed me in arrest, though repeatedly requested by me so to do.

(Signed) J. SMITH,

Cornet, doing duty, 4th regt. native cavalry.

Bellary, 9th March 1815.

SENTENCE. The Court finds the prisoner guilty on the first charge "of falsely stating, that I had committed Roguery whilst my guest," and of the 2d charge guilty "of using threatening language to-

wards me, and by acting tyrannically and oppressively in placing me in arrest without any grounds for so doing;" and the Court finds the prisoner not guilty of all and every other part of these two charges; and the Court finds the prisoner guilty of the third charge.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty in the above instance to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, the Court does therefore by Virtue of the Articles of War, sentence and adjudge the said prisoner lieutenant Warlock, His Majesty's 69th Regiment, to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of four (4) calendar months from the date of the confirmation of the sentence.

(Signed) ROSS LANG,

Maj. Gen. and Prest.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,

Lieut. Gen.

(Signed) E. P. STEWART,

Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.

EUROPE.

STATE PAPERS.

REPORT

TO THE KING ON THE SITUATION OF FRANCE, AND ON THE RELATIONS WITH THE FOREIGN ARMIES, BY FOUCHÉ, MINISTER OF THE GENERAL POLICE.

"SIRE,—The devastation of France is at its height. Every thing is ruined, wasted and destroyed, as if we had neither to hope for peace nor composition. The inhabitants fly before undisciplined soldiers—the forests are filled with unhappy beings who seek in them a last asylum,—the crops are perishing on the ground; in a short time despair will no longer listen to the voice of any authority, and this war, undertaken for the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal in barbarity those deplorable and too celebrated invasions, the memory of which is handed down in history with horror.

"The Allied Powers have too loudly proclaimed their doctrine to allow us to doubt of their magnanimity.—What advantage can be derived from so many useless evils? Shall there be no longer any bond of connection between the nations? Do they wish to retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the Sovereigns seemed to be to secure the government of your Majesty, and yet its authority is incessantly compromised by the state of impotency to which it is reduced by them. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it is unable to prevent them. Your Majesty signed, as ally, the treaty of the 25th March, and yet the most direct war is carried on against you.

"The Sovereigns are acquainted with the degree of intelligence possessed by the French—no reasoning, no description of faults, no kind of propriety escape the penetration of that people—though humiliated by necessity, they resign themselves to it with courage. The only evils which they cannot support, are those which they cannot comprehend. Has not your Majesty done every thing for the interest of the Powers and for peace which depended on your efforts? Bonaparte has not only been dispossessed, but he is in the hands of the Allies; his family is equally in their power, as it is within their territories. The Chambers have been dissolved. Soon there will be no men in public functions but those who may be depended on, and friends to peace.

"The Buonapartists were dreaded, though none of them can any longer be dangerous. Your Majesty, however, has on this subject granted every thing that could be granted or required by way of example.

"If, after vanquishing France, they pretend that it ought still to be punished, this language which ought not to have been expected after the promises of the Sovereigns, requires that they should weigh well all the consequences. For what do they wish to punish us? Is it to expiate the ambition of one man and the evils which it has produced? We were ourselves the first victims, and we have twice delivered Europe from them. It is not in foreign countries, but in France, that terror has constantly troubled his repose, not withstanding his power.

"He was never able to render the war national; instruments are not accomplices. Who does not know that the person who exercises tyranny finds always in the multitude a sufficient force to make himself obeyed?

"We are even reproached with his successes: they were compensated by a number of reverses. What image did the

announcement of his victories hold up to us, but that of the conscriptions which perished and closed their short career, only to make new conscriptions which were again to be mowed down in battle! We were saved, like the rest of Europe, by the same mournings and the same calamities.

"The army is submissive to your Majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves on this subject without any reserve. What remains of the army is now only attached to peace and the public tranquillity. Its state of re-union, far from being an evil, prevents the evil from extending. The return of the soldiers into the bosom of the people will be attended with no danger when the conclusion of the war shall allow the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits, but before that time, and so long as the fermentation is not extinguished nor obedience established, the mingling the soldiers with the citizens, would be only throwing new inflammable matter into the flames.

"It is grievous to think, that this state of things originates in the error of some Cabinets, in the judgments formed by them on the situation of France. The fulfilment of all their desires depends on themselves alone. There are no sacrifices to which an enlightened people will not readily submit, when they see the object for which they are exacted, and finding them the means of avoiding greater calamities. Such is the deposition, such the wish of every Frenchman.

"But if they, on the other hand, wish to obtain preparatory measures for unknown plans, they demand a thing impossible. There is no such thing as blind obedience in France. The Powers have not yet published any of their designs; no one knows what idea he ought to entertain of the Government, of the authority of your Majesty, or of the future.

"Anxiety and suspicion are at their height, and every thing appears a subject of terror in the midst of this obscurity. But a single word would change every disposition; there would no longer be an obstacle to any measures, if they made a part of a general plan which should altogether afford some conciliation to obedience.

"Let the Sovereigns then deign to explain themselves. Why will they persist in refusing this act of justice? Let them deign to bring forward all their demands as so many conditions of the repose of the nations, and let our concession to their views make part of a reciprocal treaty, and there will no longer be any difficulties.

The Sovereigns do not, perhaps, sufficiently remark the circle of embarrassments and obstacles in which they place both us and themselves. We require good order to second them, and their explanation to re-establish good order. Are they desirous of sacrifices which require reparations and prompt obedience? It is only requisite for this purpose, that the authority of your Majesty should be full and entire; nothing is possible, nothing can be executed, if peace does not exist in reality, at least provisionally, and far from being in a state of peace, we experience all the calamities of war.

"Let the Sovereigns bestow at least some attention to their own interests. When every thing shall be ruined and devastated around their armies, how will they find means of subsistence? Is there no danger in dispersing the troops? All arms are murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to warlike contributions, what new sacrifice can be demanded where every thing has already been destroyed by the soldier? With respect to armed force, when once discipline is relaxed, it is not easily re-established.

"Germany is far from expecting, after a glorious campaign, to receive back her soldiers, corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, rapine, and pillage.

"This war ought to have been in every respect, distinguished from others, instead of imitating and surpassing in France the excesses against which the Sovereigns took up arms.—Will their glory even be satisfied? On our part we have done whatever they desired; and on their part every thing which had been announced to the world is fulfilled, one point excepted. What a contrast between what is actually passing and their solemn promises! This is the age of reason and justice, and the public opinion never had more power. Who can explain such excessive evils

(See Supplement.

BATAVIA,

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[Continued from the Gazette.]

after such promises of moderation? The present war was undertaken to serve the cause of legitimacy. Is this manner of carrying on war calculated to render the authority of your Majesty more sacred?

"They were desirous of punishing the individual who sported with the calamities of nations, and they inflicted on France the same violence, the same inhumanity. It was thought by all Europe that the entry of the Sovereigns into Paris would put an end to the war. What will be thought on learning that it was then only that the excesses of oppression commenced, without combats, and without resistance? The evils which we are reproached with having inflicted on others, were never so great; they never took place when the use of arms had no object; and though it were true, that we had given the first examples of such an abuse of force, ought they to imitate what they impute to us as a crime?

"It is known in the North, it is known in Prussia, that our want of moderation gave birth to energy, and public spirit in our enemies. There will no longer be any end to the evils of humanity, if mutual vengeance are to become the rule of war, for nations never die.

"Your Majesty will deign to permit me to insist on one final consideration—So long as France shall have any thing to preserve, by the hope of maintaining its integrity as a nation, no sacrifice will be impossible, and all the plans of an equitable policy may be executed; but the day in which the inhabitants shall have lost every thing, in which their ruin shall be consummated, a new order of things—a new series of events will be seen to arise, because there will no longer be either Government or obedience. A blind fury will take the place of resignation. They will only seek counsel in despair; on both sides there will be ravage—pillage will make war on pillage. Every step of the foreign soldiers will be marked with blood. France will be less ashamed of destroying herself than in allowing herself to be destroyed to others;—the moment approaches;—already the national spirit takes this frightful direction—the most opposite parties are blending into one—La Vendée itself unites its colours with those of the army. In this excess of evils what line of conduct remains to your Majesty but that of removal? The public functionaries in the same manner will quit their places, and the armies of the Sovereigns will then be at issue with individuals freed from all social ties.

"A nation of thirty millions of inhabitants may undoubtedly disappear from the face of the earth, but in this war of man to man, the oppressed and their vanquishers will lie together in more than one grave.

"FOUCHE."

The following is the official answer of the French Ministers to the Note addressed to them by the Ministers of the Allied Powers, in which Military Governors were appointed over the different provinces:—

"The King's Ministers have received the Official Note addressed to them by the Ministers of the Allied Powers. The latter wish to persuade the King's Ministers that the measures which they have commanded to the Government of Paris, are such as may contribute to diminish the exactions of the war, and to re-establish the Royal Authority. The King's Ministers, however, unfortunately, cannot regard these measures in that point of view. They owe it to the Sovereigns, to France, and to themselves, to explain themselves on this subject. The Sovereigns; doubtless, are the masters, and can do whatever they desire, but at any rate let them not say, that in taking every step calculated to ruin the cause of his Majesty, that they wish to confer any favours on him. There is already in France too much odium and ill-will against the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt every heart by making the nation experience the greatest losses and the deepest humiliations. What humiliation can be more afflicting than to see in a time of peace all the departments subjected to your Military Governors—what misfortune more to be deprecated than the dispersion of your troops over the whole face of the country? The Sovereigns declared that they only made war against Napoleon, and yet all

their measures belie their words, since at the present moment, when the war ought to be finished, it is only about to commence. The present position of France is so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared, (which it is not), it is utterly impossible that she can suffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Every where, wherever the armies are (always excepting the English), pillage, fire, rape, and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; avarice and vengeance have left nothing for the officers or soldiers to desire. To speak with freedom, they exceed even the atrocities of which the French armies have been too often justly accused. The measures, however, alluded to in your Note can have no other results than to extend the limits of this devastation. The armies spread themselves in our Provinces, and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train. Such are the sentiments of the King's Ministers on the new Decree and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them.

"They have the honour to subscribe themselves,

"With the highest consideration,
"TALLEYRAND,
"FOUCHE."

Persecution of the Spanish Patriots.

Though the designs of Ferdinand VII were well known from the moment of his arrival in Spain, and though every intelligent person believed that the Cortes would be dissolved, and that the national representatives would not be again assembled, yet no one could persuade himself that the Deputies to the Cortes, and the majority of the patriots who had so greatly distinguished themselves in the war of the Peninsula, by their heroic services, and by their devotion to the independence of their country, would have been the victims of an ungrateful persecution.

In order to be able to form a correct idea of the injustice with which these unfortunate individuals have been treated, it is unnecessary to do more than to trace a slight comparative sketch of the patriotic conduct of the persecuted, and of that of the Judges appointed by the King to try them.

The Deputies imprisoned at Madrid in consequence of the events which began on the 10th of May, 1814, were the following:—

Senors	Senors
Arguelles, Deputy for Asturias.	Golfin, for Estremadura.
Martinez de la Rosa, for Grenada.	Ruiz Padron, for the Canaries.
Calatrava, for Estremadura.	Remos Arispe, for Mexico.
Zorraquin, for Madrid.	Cepero, for Cadiz.
Garcia Herreros, for Soria.	Munoz Torrero, for Estremadura.
Villanueva, for Valencia.	Oliveros, for ditto.
Zumalacarregui, for Guipuscoa.	Capaz, for Cadiz.
Canga Arguelles, for Asturias.	Larrazabel, for Guatimala.
Felin, for Peru.	Duenas, for Granada.
Manian, for Vera Cruz.	Giraldo, for La Mancha.
Bernabou, for Valencia.	Castaneda, for Jaen.
Gutierrez, de Teran, for Mexico.	Yandiola, for Biscay.
Gallego, for Zamora.	Rivero, for Peru.
Torres Machi, for Valencia.	Garcia Page, for Cuenca.
	Traver, for Valencia.
	Ruiz Padron, for the Canaries.

All these individuals, well known in Spain, and many of them in foreign countries, for their attachment to the cause of the independence of their country, were, and continue prisoners, like so many malefactors, although there are among them Ecclesiastics of great dignity and no common merit, respectable Magistrates, military men covered with wounds, and, in fine, men of honour, whose only crime was that of having always preferred the welfare of their country to their own interests; of having discharged the functions of Legislators in virtue of the full powers which they had received from their respective provinces, and of having sanctioned a Constitution conformable to the general will of the Spanish people, and positively recognised by some of the Allied Powers, while it was tacitly acknowledged by others.

It is impossible to recollect without grief, the atrocious manner in which the distinguished Deputy and patriot Antillon was treated. The persons charged by the Government to take him into custody, though they found him in bed, afflicted with a very dangerous disorder, tore him from it, in order to convey him in a cart from the village of his residence to the city of Saragossa, thus totally regardless of the laws of humanity, and deaf to the reflections which could not fail to be excited by the deplorable situation of the sick man, who died in the cart in which he was conveyed before arriving at the place of his destination.

Besides the above-mentioned Deputies, many other individuals of character were also imprisoned; among these are Admiral Valdes, who was Governor of Cadiz during the siege, and one of the most decided patriots, who prevented five ships of the line from falling into the hands of the French, and who was covered with wounds while fighting against them in the celebrated battle of Espinosa; Lieut. General Copons, the defender of Tarifa, and General in Chief of the first army of Catalonia; Villacampa, Governor of Madrid, and General of the Division which bore his name, who conducted the war so successfully against the Usurper in the South of Amazon; and the Ex-Minister at War, O'Donoju; the Camp Marshal Porlier, so well known for his exploits when under the name of the Marquesito, he commanded his division in the Asturias; and the Camp Marshal Aguirre, one of the intrepid defenders of Saragossa, who has died in prison.

Among them are also various other officers of merit, such as Brigadier Don Juan Moscoso, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Conde de Torre-Nueva, Don Jacobo Escario, Don Luis Landaburu, and Don Joachim Escario, of the General Staff, Brigadier Moreda, &c.

Lieut. General Lacy has been banished, who was General in Chief of the Army of Reserve of Galicia, and who distinguished himself so much in the war of the Peninsula. In fact, it may be observed, that almost all the Chiefs who conducted the war with success have been disgraced, imprisoned, or banished.

The following also have been imprisoned:—Senors Agar and Ciscar, celebrated Mathematicians and Members of the Regency; Alvarez Guerra, Minister of the Interior; Cano Manuel, Ex-Minister of Grace and Justice; Quintana, Secretary of the King and Interpreter of Languages; the Conde de Noblejas, Marshal of Castile, and his brother Don Ramon de Chaves; Domenech, Political Chief of Madrid; Acévedo, the same for the Asturias, &c. &c. Every journalist who supported the character of the Government during the Revolution, is either a fugitive, or groans in a dungeon, or has been condemned to banishment, or to the tortresses. This, however, can be no ground of wonder, when it is known that the number of persons in prison in Spain, for their political opinions, is supposed to exceed 51,000.

Leaving out of view the question of legal authority in the King, to bring to trial the deputies of the nation, who acted in virtue of the unlimited powers which they had received from the provinces they represented at the very time when the nation had been left to its fate by the King, it is necessary to point out still farther the contravention of those ancient laws of Spain which regulate the forms of trial; and we shall likewise give some biographical notices of the Judges who compose the Special Commission named by the King for the sole purpose of deciding these causes, because the Tribunal of the Alcaldes of the Court, to which the commission was first given twice refused to take cognizance of them.

In the first place one of these Judges, Senor Lasance, was at the same time judge, witness, and accuser. The principal charges brought against the deputies were, the having approved of the two Decrees of the 1st of January, 1811, and of the 2d of February, 1814, upon the conduct which the army and the authorities should observe in case the King should present himself on the frontiers of the kingdom, either surrounded with the troops of Buonaparte, or under his influence. These two Decrees, known in almost all Europe, and particularly by the Allied Powers, were highly applauded for the patriotic sentiments with

which they abound, particularly the latter Decree, which was justly celebrated in England, because it annulled the peace concluded at Valency between King Ferdinand and Buonaparte.

Besides these charges of accusation, was that of not having approved in the Cortes a motion made by Father Ostolaza, who is at present one of the principal of the King's Councillors. Almost all the other charges, as being ridiculous, may be passed over in silence; but it is not possible to do the same with regard to the acts of illegality committed in the conduct of the trials. The chief of these illegal acts were, that almost all the sentences were passed when the processes were still in a state of *sumario*—that is, before the accused could defend themselves; before they had brought forward witnesses for their exculpation, which is the same as if in England the accused were condemned upon no other evidence than that of the *coroner's inquest*, for that which in Spain is called the *sumario* of a process, is nothing else, but the first information. Those processes, in which a mere regular course has been pursued, abound with a thousand other invalidatory circumstances. Among these, one of the most shocking is, that of the persons accused having been prevented from defending themselves in person before the tribunal, which the laws of Spain authorise them to do.

It would, however, require volumes to detail all the acts of injustice committed in Spain since the return of the King, whose ungrateful conduct towards his best defenders and servants, is well known throughout all Europe. What has been said on this head is quite sufficient, and let us now advert to the political conduct, during the invasion of the Peninsula, pursued by the Judges appointed by the King. The President, Lieutenant General Don Joseph Arteaga, was in Genta during almost all that period, and therefore never saw a single enemy, which is certainly no high compliment to his valour and patriotism. He however, might pass for a good patriot by the side of his colleagues in the Commission, which is composed of four other individuals beside himself. The first of these is the Conde del Pinar, who at the beginning of the insurrection in 1808, was sent into the Asturias, in order to preach obedience and submission to the intrusive Government. He fulfilled his commission with so much zeal, that he was within an inch of being cut in pieces through a popular commotion in the town of Oviedo, which was allayed, among others, by Don Alvaro Flores de Estrada, who was at that time Procurator General of the Principality of the Asturias, but whose great services, and having been the first authority that in Spain declared war against Buonaparte, have been insufficient to protect him from the present persecution, and he is now a refugee in England.

The second person in the Commission, Senor Galiano, was one of the Judges of the Criminal Junta established at Madrid by the French Government. It appears that it has always been his fate to persecute the patriots. In 1809, he persecuted, in the name of Joseph Napoleon, the defenders of the independence of his country, as in 1814, under Ferdinand VII. he condemned as criminals the patriots who had fought and bled in the same cause.

The third, Senor Lasanca, who as mentioned above, appears under the triple character of informer, witness, and judge, signed an humble and respectful exposition which the Council of Castile addressed to Buonaparte, in which they begged an individual of his family for King of Spain.

The fourth is Senor Mosquera, Auditor of the Audiencia of the Caraccas, who, when news arrived in that country of the abdication of Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. at Bayonne, did all in his power to procure Murat being acknowledged in the Caraccas as General Viceroy of the kingdom.

It is necessary to observe that these gentlemen took the oath to the Constitution framed by the Cortes, the first as a Member of the Council of Castile, the second and third as Deputies, and the fourth as President of the Regency, which has given occasion to one of the most singular concurrences that can be imagined, and which is as follows:—On the trial of Admiral Valdez, one of the questions put to him was, "Why did you cause the Constitution to be sworn in Cadiz?" to which the Admiral answered, "because I was commanded to do so by Senor Mosquera, then President of the Regency, and now Judge in my cause."

Some individuals, although not many, have succeeded in withdrawing themselves from persecution, seeking an asylum in foreign countries. The most distinguished among them is the Conde Toreno, Deputy of the Cortes, well known in England under the title of Viscount Matarosa, as having been the first diplomatic agent who appeared in that country requesting assistance in the war against Buonaparte; Senors Ysturiz, Diaz del Moral, Quintero, Rodrigo, and Caneja, Deputies of the Cortes; Senor Luyando, Minister of State; the Governors of Segovia, Santander, and several other individuals; without including in this list the two Generals Mina, of whom the first raised in Navarre the division which bore his name, and the second succeeded him in command when he was made prisoner.

The conduct of the British Government in sending a frigate and orders to Buenos Ayres, to embark the British property and merchants there, under only a few days notice, has caused a great sensation in the manufacturing towns concerned in that traffic. It is now near eight years that trade has been carrying on to the free ports of Spanish America, to the amount of at least twelve millions sterling annually, particularly to La Plata, that consumes at the rate of two millions of the above. For this trade convoys have been appointed; Mr. Staples was named Consul at Buenos Ayres, and as such introduced at the Prince Regent's Levee; and a few years ago, when the Portuguese troops visited the shores of La Plata, to co-operate with Montevideo, Lord Strangford caused them to withdraw, and Admiral De Courcy raised the blockade. Were these, or not, inductive proofs that these people were not trespassing against the known rights of nations? Under these assurances, at this moment, 1,600,000*l.* of British property exist in that section of America, partly sold on credits, and distributed in the interior, besides 200,000*l.* of real property purchased by British subjects. In addition, there are old outstanding debts, and could the whole be wound up in a few days or weeks? If not, the British Government says, they are to trust to the generosity of the Spanish Government, to that same Government that has immured 51,000 of its own most deserving subjects, and principally confiscated their property. And whilst this order is sending over and communicating to the merchants in Buenos Ayres, the Custom-houses are clearing out more property here, that is also to go and be swallowed up in the threatened jaws of the lion. And yet this alarm has been given on no other grounds, than a threat from Ferdinand, that his expedition was going to Buenos Ayres! Is this the protection we owe to that same trade which has been the basis of all our glories.

In the *Buenos Ayres Gazette* is a dispatch of General Artigas to the supreme Government of that place, in which, in his own name, as well as that of his troops, he protests his entire submission and fidelity to the same, and expressing the firm resolution of all to die for the liberty and independence of the country. In the same *Gazette* is also seen a Proclamation of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres to the inhabitants, exhorting them to give donations for the increase of forces, as well by sea as land, which was carrying into effect, in order to oppose any expedition that might come out from Spain. According to both letters and papers, the most animated enthusiasm every where reigned, a great number of troops were organised, and all were in daily expectation of the threatened expedition, under a hope that one effort would seal the independence of the country.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, AUG. 20.

We are here in apparent tranquillity. But the allies, very wisely, do not relax in their vigilance or precaution. The cannon remain still on the bridges; and the paroles of allied troops are on duty night and day. There have been some more arrests.

Your great error in England seems to be, that Buonaparte was every thing in the late affair. He was not even the leader (the nominal alone excepted). I assure you, had he remained at Elba, the same explosion would have happened, though two or three months later; and if the allies leave France in less than a year, they will have cause to repent it, unless the conduct of the Government be infinitely more vigorous, and unless more examples are made of the traitors.

In many parts, the French troops levy contributions and impose taxes four times heavier than the allies. But all this is laid to the account of the allied troops.

PARIS, AUG. 18.

I have reason to believe, that the intentions

to make a speedy movement among the troops have been again deferred, owing probably to the distracted state of parties here, and to the violence too often publicly exhibited. Some soldiers have been assassinated, as it is supposed, by the Parisians. They were chiefly Prussians, but several British have also been murdered. British Officers have been repeatedly assaulted, but in every instance which has come to my knowledge, the citizens had better have been quiet, for they suffered severely for their insolent temerity.

It might not be prudent in me to specify some things of that description (i. e. the assassinations) with which I have been made acquainted; it is said, however, that three or four Prussian soldiers are almost every evening found dead!

The Eurotas frigate, which sailed last Friday evening with Savary, Lallemant, two Colonels, and four other Officers on board, was supposed to be destined to Malta—but it has since been reported, that Captain Lillierap had secret orders; and as the frigate is stated not to have been provisioned for so long a voyage, it is now conjectured, that they have proceeded to some French port, to be given up to the Government of France, for the purpose of being brought to trial.

BRUSSELS PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 20.

We have just been favoured with the following letter:—

"I inform you, by the present letter, that the fortress of Rocroi surrendered yesterday at noon to my army. The day before yesterday, in the evening, the trenches were opened at the distance of 200 paces from the fortress. After a bombardment of four hours the town surrendered upon the same conditions as were granted to Landrecies and Philippeville. Rocroi was defended by 39 pieces of cannon.

"AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

"Head-quarters, at Maubert Fontaine, Aug. 17.
"To the Editor of the *Journal de la Belgique*."

We learn from Valenciennes that Prince Frederick, who commands the corps before that fortress, is departed for Paris.

Basle, Aug. 9.

Huninguen has continued, for some days past and again this morning, a brisk fire upon Bourglibre and Neudorf; Basle alone has been spared. Our alarms still remain. All brandy, oil, and in general all combustibles, have been removed from the magazines and the Custom-house. Barbengre has threatened us with a fresh bombardment, if our chassiers do not quit the right bank.

Yesterday the Austrians and the Swiss kept up a brisk fire against Huninguen. Protected by little epaulements, our chassiers killed many of the enemy's people. The French are trying to make a passage to communicate between the fortress and the advanced redoubts but this work is continually interrupted. Last night the garrison of Huninguen made a vigorous sally on the side of Neudorf. This morning the Governor repeated it in much greater force, but was repulsed with loss.

The desertion among the garrison continues. Notices adroitly thrown to the outposts by the inhabitants of Neudorf are not without effect.

The Austrian General Baron Fasching, who has been to urge the advance of the heavy artillery, is expected this morning. Some pieces are already arrived, and are going to be mounted on the batteries. The officers affirm, that the siege will begin on the 11th. His Imperial Highness the Archduke John has returned from Zurich.

We learn that Prince Schwartzenberg and the Duke of Wellington have presented to the King of France an energetic note upon the bombardment of Basle.

AUGUST 12.

Our uneasiness re-commences. General Barbengre has notified, that unless the money which he has demanded be paid him to-day, before noon, he will bombard the city anew. The heavy artillery and the ammunition continue to arrive. Some artillerymen from Zurich, and six pieces of cannon, arrived here this morning.

The post from Basle to Belfort was stopped at the French outposts; it is even said, that General Lecourbe has denounced the armistice; but we do not attach any credit to this report.

The *Rhenish Mercury* has a long political article on the present state of France. It represents the King as balancing and wavering between the Allies and the army, as having his residence surrounded with cannon, which at once defend and threaten his power, while they bear witness to his weakness. The King, it is said, is not liked by the people, while he is hated by party madness; so that there is little probability of his Government being firmly rooted. The people themselves are like a wild untamed horse, who only wait a skilful rider to mount and conduct them. Though torn by parties, yet the instinct which unites them is still stronger than party hatred. The burdens imposed upon them, though extremely vexatious to their vanity, strengthen daily the spirit of resistance. Then there is the army which, though dejected, is not dis-

solved, and which has placed Davoust at its head, till they find a better leader, whose happier star, as they think, may lead them on to glory. The army had in appearance submitted to the King, but really served him in no respect whatever. In the provinces occupied by the Allies, the National Guards were not disarmed, and in Loraine and Alsace the bands of partisans were increased by the deserters from the army. Hence the Jacobins looked forward to republican Vendees in the Pyrenees, the Vosges, the Cevennes, and the Alps. Amidst all this the real effective strength of the Government was in the hands of Buonaparte, at the head of whom was Fouché. The writer then proceeds to express his opinion, that all this would be of little consequence, provided the Allies were chiefly anxious about the occupation of the fortresses, which would furnish a security against possible consequences and afford much more real strength than the most active measures of police. The Prussians, he asserts, had laboured much to attain this object, though they had been counteracted by the efforts of diplomacy; and hence truces had been concluded with many fortified places, merely that all the military stores might be preserved. With this view alone, the white flag had been hoisted in many places; and even yet the fortress of Huninguen presented the extraordinary spectacle of a Commandant holding out against all the Allies with the King, and from time to time firing upon the unoffending town of Basle.

Apprehensions are entertained in France of a scarcity of forage, occasioned by the extraordinary consumption by the allied armies. The Royal Agricultural Society has in consequence been called upon by the Minister of the Interior for their advice, and they have accordingly made a report, in which they recommend various substitutes of quick growth, which may be planted in the interval between this and the next harvest, the produce of which may supply the deficiency in the usual species of food for cattle.

The following is a copy of the letter transmitting the thanks of the City to Marshal Blucher:—

Mansion House, London, July 10, 1815.

Sir,

I have the distinguished honour to communicate to your Highness the vote of thanks of the City of London of the 7th inst. in which they express the high sense of their acknowledgments for the important and efficacious services which were performed by your Excellency and the Prussian army under your command in the memorable victory of Waterloo over the French army.

I cannot express to your Highness how proud I feel in being commissioned by my fellow citizens thus respectfully to convey to you their sentiments, in which I fully participate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. BIRCH, Mayor.

POLITICAL STATE OF GERMANY.

A very intelligent Correspondent, who has access to the best means of information, and whose prejudices attach him to no party, has furnished us with an important communication on the present situation of public affairs in the different States of Germany. The decisions of the Congress have affected every part of this extended country, and the very smallest principalities have something to complain of or to exult in, from the measures that have been adopted. To contemplate the political aspect of what was once one immense Empire, composed of States and Principalities connected by one great tie, lately broken up and divided into a number of almost unconnected Powers, still agitated by the conflict of feelings or interests occasioned by those recent arrangements which have aggrandized or diminished their territories, while they have linked them in a new Confederation—to examine the component parts of a great body politic in this situation, is one of the most interesting exercises for a statesman or historian.

The following is part of the communication which we have received. It will be found to throw much more light on the present state of Germany, with reference to the proceedings of the Congress, than any thing that has been published in this country;—

"Hitherto the Congress has acted with so much moderation that the greater part of Germany ought to be satisfied with its decisions. None of its acts have been blamed in this country (Germany), except by those who indulge in political dreams and theories, without having the capacity to examine or estimate the practical utility of a measure as it affects a people in all its bearings.

"The Congress has not hitherto violated the interest of individuals, except in cases where it was plainly expedient for the benefit of the whole.—Yet the claims of the greater number of the Princes have been quite immoderate; and they have shown themselves to be for the most part, totally regardless of the safety of the Empire as a whole, though it alone can be capable of protecting them against internal and external violence.

"The principal merit of checking the arrogant pretensions of these individuals is due to Count Munster. This able statesman at first proposed to renew the ancient Constitution of Germany, with a few modi-

fications and additional laws. An ill-founded jealousy of Austria caused this to be rejected. He then proposed—at least he strongly recommended, a Confederation of all the German Princes. That which has now been adopted is very imperfect, and must be altered at Frankfurt.

"In the mean time the new Constitutions which have been framed for different States, occasion great struggles.

"In Wirtemberg, the Crown Prince, a young man of great abilities, has taken part against the King, who opposes the wishes of his people with great perseverance and cunning.

"In Hanover, the nobility insist upon immunity from all taxes.

"At Frankfurt, the Senate concealed the privileges allowed to the people by the Congress.

"The noblemen of Holstein had a representative (Count Mollke) at Vienna, without the knowledge of the King. The consequence has been, that his Majesty has been obliged to accede to their wishes.

"In short, such is the conflict of the different jarring interests—such, I may add, the want of political wisdom and moderation, that if it had not been for the distraction of their views occasioned by the escape of Buonaparte, there would have been the utmost danger of civil wars in this country. I am afraid there may be some commotions at no very distant period.

"As for Hamburg, the town and the neighbouring country are in a reviving state.—If the fortifications be demolished, and no more war taxes levied for some years, its future prosperity is certain. At present the war taxes in that town are so high, that many merchants talk of settling in Altona. However, the Hamburgers have much reason to be satisfied with the decisions of the Congress.

"The *Rhenish Mercury*.—This Paper is very much read, not only by the people, but even in the Cabinets.—On account of the great liberty—it seems to me, the extravagant liberty—which it has made use of against some Governments, it has been prohibited in Bavaria and other States.—Such senseless policy only makes it the more sought after.—Mr. Goerres, the Editor, was at first protected by Stein; at present he writes under the patronage of Hardenberg and Metternich, and also, it is said of Prince Blucher, or rather of Blucher's chief prop, General Gneisenau.—There are many excellent essays in this Paper, though the greater part are below mediocrity."

[FROM THE CALCUTTA PAPERS.]

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 6th November, at Chowringhee, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Westguelm, Commissary General, of a Son.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th do. the Lady of Thomas Asken, Esq. of a Son.

On Friday the 3d do. Mrs. Sescatre, of a Son.

On the 20th October, Mrs. Currie, of a Son.

On the 21st do. Mrs. John Wood, Junior, of a Son.

On the 30th do. Mrs. Llewelyn, of a Son.

On Thursday the 2d November, Mrs. G. J. Esau, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 25th October, the Lady of William Cowell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 29th do. Mrs. Daniel Craven, of a Son.

At Barreilly, on the 12th do. Mrs. James Lemaistre, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d do. the Lady of Captain Ireland Jones, Assistant Commissary General on the Madras Establishment, of a Son.

At Hope Hall, Bombay, on the 10th do. the Lady of Captain Lechmere C. Russell, of the Bombay Artillery, of a Son.

At Colombo, on the 3d do. the Right Honorable Lady Charlotte Murray, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday the 1st November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. Patrick Sutherland, Assistant in the Military Board Office, to Miss Sarah Eleanor Byrn.

On Friday the 3d do. by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Mr. Hiram Williams, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Amelia Freed.

On Saturday the 4th do. Mr. Lawrence Miranda, Assistant in the General Post Office, to Miss Barbara Manuel.

On Tuesday the 7th do. at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. U. Sheriff, to Miss E. Rothman.

At Bangalore, on the 3d October, by the Reverend Mr. W. Thomas, Lieutenant W. E. Fitzgerald, of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, to Mrs. Zulime Macdonnell.

DEATHS.

On the 31st October, at his Quarters, in Fort William, Lieutenant Gelson, of the 59th Foot.

On Thursday the 3d Nov. Mr. Francis Arson, Armourer, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

Printed by A. H. Hubbard, Moienzeliet.

For Freight to London,

THE good and fast sailing Ship *The Admiral Gambier*, Commanded by Captain JAMES DUKE, burthen 500 Tons, is ready to receive Cargo immediately.

Applications to be addressed to Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIL and Co.

BATAVIA, *December 27, 1815.*